

# The Hongkong Telegraph

N°. 2124.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEKDAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :  
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELLIRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. L. POESECKER, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIBES, Esq.  
E. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1888.

## Estimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

#### NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Ulster Tweeds.  
Hard Felt Hats.  
Terai and other Soft Felt.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

### A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE.

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 22, ELGIN STREET.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

### W. BREWER.

BEGS to notify that on January 1st he will OPEN THE STORE adjoining DAKIN BROS., lately occupied by KUHN & CO., as a PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, and WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, and guarantees to execute all Printing Orders expeditiously, cheaply, and in good style.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th November 1888.

100

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.  
Kinney's Straight Cut Cigarettes.  
Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes.  
Little Beauties Cigarettes.  
Richmond Gem Curly Cut Tobacco.  
Dollar Brand.  
Star Mixture.

Cope's Golden Cloud.  
Will's Bristol Bird's Eye.  
Will's Three Castles.  
Allen and Ginter's Old Rip.  
"Happy Thought."  
Golden Eagle

The above TOBACCO and CIGARETTES are all perfectly fresh and in splendid condition.

#### JUST RECEIVED:

A Splendid Assortment of NEW SMOKER'S GOODS, comprising the largest and best Stock to be found in the Far East.

Meerschaum, Bilar Root, Asbestos, Cherry Wood and Myall Wood Pipes in a variety of Shapes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes—Tobacco Pouches—Smoker's Companions, &c.

### KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

17

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL COOKING STOVES, which will Bake, Boil, Stew, Steam, Roast, &c. &c. &c.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL WARMING STOVES, for Warming Offices, Bedrooms, Entrance Halls, Libraries, Greenhouses, &c., &c.

The above STOVES are perfectly Safe, Odourless, Smokeless, Portable and Cleanly,

COOKING STOVES with UTENSILS.....from \$5.00 each.

PATENT WARMING STOVES.....from \$5.00 each.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1888.

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### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

100

### JUST LANDED.

(o)

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of JAPANESE SILK and SATIN EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CARVED BAMBOO SCREENS, and WALL BRACKETS, EMBROIDERED SATIN QUILTS, SILK DRESSING GOWNS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND-PAINTED TEA and COFFEE SETS, PHOTO FRAMES, ANTIMACASSARS, HAND-BAGS, TEA COSIES, TABLE MATS, D'OLVIES, AND

A GREAT VARIETY

OF

JAPANESE GOODS.

AT

EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

129

### THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

JUST LANDED.

(o)

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

130

## Notices of Firms.

#### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on 31st ultimo.  
Mr. J. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. U. PRICE have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

TAIT & CO.

[3]

#### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THEODOR JOHANNES "ENGEL-BRECHT" von PUSTAU in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

PUSTAU & CO.

[48]

#### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent:

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

[47]

#### NOTICE.

ON and after to-day the TITLE of the "TAKASIMA" COLLIERY will be changed to the "MITSU BISHI COLLIERY."

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent:

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

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#### NOTICE.

M. R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

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#### NOTICE.

OFFICES and GODOWNS, now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

The Premises can be Let Partly.

Apply to

LAI HING & CO.,

No. 153, Queen's Road, Central.

or to

C. EWENS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

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#### NOTICE.

OFFICES and GODOWNS, now occupied by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. being No. 8, Praya Central.

Possession from 1st February next.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888.

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#### NOTICE.

AT the Peak "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillipps.

Apply to

H. N. MODY,

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888.

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#### NOTICE.

AT the Peak "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillipps.

Apply to

J. Y. V. VERNON.

H

**For Sale**

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL SHORTLY BE  
READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE, ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS, FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy, and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above, "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

## INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG:

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;

The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements;

AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is printed on a superior quality of paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,  
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,  
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,  
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,  
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.CHOCOLATE,  
CHOCOLATE CREMES,  
CHOCOLATE MENIER,  
NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER  
SCOTCH.MUSCATELS,  
FIGS,  
JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb and 1lb Boxes.

RIMMELS  
FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS,  
&c., &c., &c.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*," and not to the "Editor."

Letters to the Editor, intended to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager, should be addressed to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the column of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by its readers of all questions of interest, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue no later than Three o'clock as to not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers who do not order for a fixed period will be continually billed accordingly.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.The *Hongkong Telegraph*'s number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1889.

The moral that may be derived from the Mexican religious *hmeute* referred to in our yesterday's issue is to what length the Roman Catholic clergy will go when they can confidently rely on popular fanaticism and Government toleration. Much has been said and written against the supposed anomaly shown by the liberal Governments of the present age in providing for the most universal and complete reign of liberty, while they spare no measures to restrict the privileges and supposed rights of religious corporations. It has been argued with an apparent consistency that a Government cannot be liberal, if, whilst sanctioning freedom of knowledge, it prohibits all religious tuition in the public schools. Yet, we now see what follows from granting unbounded privileges to the religious element in the body social. Once the priestly classes get a vast sphere of action, and enjoy Government protection, they will aim at acquiring an ascendancy over the Government; if they cannot obtain this ascendancy by peaceful means, they will resort to oppression, or to outrages of religious corporations. It has been argued with an apparent consistency that a Government cannot be liberal, if, whilst sanctioning freedom of knowledge, it prohibits all religious tuition in the public schools. Yet, we now see what follows from granting unbounded privileges to the religious element in the body social. Once the priestly classes get a vast sphere of action, and enjoy Government protection, they will aim at acquiring an ascendancy over the Government; if they cannot obtain this ascendancy by peaceful means, they will resort to oppression, or to outrages of religious corporations. 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or his maid with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished; for he is his money" (E. xxii. 21) — into the Zulu tongue, first heard them as words said to be uttered by the same great and gracious Being, whom I was teaching him to trust in and adore. His whole soul revolted against the notion that the Great and Blessed God, the Merciful Father of all mankind, would speak of a servant or maid as mere money, and allow a horrible crime to go unpunished, because the victim of the brutal usage had survived, a few hours! Bishop Colenso, on the "Pentateuch."

IMPERFECT NOTION OF THE DEITY.

Another character of revealed truths is that they are complete in their meaning, and not subject to alterations, progressive improvements and much less to self-contradictions. Human knowledge is essentially tentative and progressive. A divine revelation partakes of a quite different character; it is plenary, incapable of further increment and correction. Now, if we find in the biblical records this very character of progressiveness, incipiency, correction, and above all contradiction, we must necessarily infer that this book is not the work of God as it is alleged to be.

Much has been said in praise of the theism of the Jews. Their notion of the Deity has been asserted to be so perfect that it is assiduously brought forward as one of the proofs that their religion was directly inspired by heaven. Paley's assertion in this effect has often been quoted. The worthy divine said in "Evidences of Christianity": "Undoubtedly our Saviour assumes the divine origin of the Mosaic Institution; and, independently of his authority, I conceive it to be very difficult to assign any other cause for the commencement or existence of that Institution; especially for the singular circumstance of the Jews adhering to the Unity, when every other people slid into polytheism; for their being men in religion, children in everything else; behind other nations in the arts of peace and war, superior to the most improved in their sentiments and doctrines relating to the Deity." Milman, in "History of the Jews" has the following: "The religious history of this people is no less singular. In the narrow strip of land inhabited by their tribes, the worship of one Almighty Creator of the Universe subsists, as in its only sanctuary. In every stage of Society, under the pastoral tent of Abraham, and in the sumptuous Temple of Solomon, the same creed maintains its inviolable simplicity. Nor is this merely a sublime speculative tenet; it is the basis of their civil constitution, and of their national character. As there is but one Almighty God, so there is but one People under his special protection, the descendants of Abraham."

What if we now discover that the Jewish notion of the Godhead was essentially imperfect, and progressive, that it at first involved as material a representation of its object as the pagan or polytheistic idea expressed it, and that the gradual process of evolution, like all human ideas, it attained to its reputed purity? We have heard and read a great deal about the God of Abraham. What are his principal characteristics? We are told at the very outset that the father and grandfather of Abraham worshipped other Gods, and these other deities are subsequently placed on a level with Jehovah himself.

"And Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem, and called forth the elders of Israel, and for their heads and for their judges, and for their officers; and they presented themselves before God. And Joshua said unto all the people, Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel, Your fathers dwelt of old time beyond the River, even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nahor; and they served other gods. (Joshua, xxiv. 11-22).—"The God of Abraham; and the God of Nahor, the God of their father, Judge between us." (Gen. xxxi. 53).

Laban, a near relative of Abraham, whose sister he had expressly selected as his son Isaac's wife, pursued Jacob for having stolen his gods. And now, though thou wouldest needs be gone because thou sores longest after thy father's house, yet wherefore hast thou stolen my gods?" And Jacob answered and said to Laban, Because I was afraid; for I said, Lest thou shouldst take thy daughters from me by force. With whomsoever thou findest thy gods, he shall not live." (Gen. xxxi. 36, 31).—"Then Jacob said unto his household, and to all that were with him, Put away the strange gods that are among you, and purify yourselves, and change your garments." (Gen. xxxv. 2).

The only inference to be drawn from this is that the worship of fetishes prevailed in the family of Abraham's relatives. "It is certainly remarkable, says Greg, ("Cred of Christendom") that both Abraham and Isaac should insist upon their sons marrying into an idolatrous family, if they had really believed their own God to be the only one."

This is Jacob's conception of God:

And Jacob vowed a vow, saying, if God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God, and this a one which I have set up for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto thee." (Gen. xxviii. 20, 22).

"Who," concludes Greg, "after reading such passages, can for a moment accept the belief that Jacob and Job worshipped the same God?"

The representations given of the Lord in his proceedings with Abraham and the three Patriarchs are exceedingly material. Greg points out that these representations imply that the God whom Abraham worshipped was a family God, selected probably by him for some reason unknown to us, out of a number of others who were worshipped by his fathers and his tribe. Bauer observes that the Samaritan and Arabian translators, from an anxious apprehension lest corporeal existence should be attributed to the Deity, frequently substituted the expression angel of God for the names Jehovah and Elohim. Instead of "Ye shall be as gods," (Gen. vi. 5), they have "Ye shall be as the angels of God." Instead of "In the likeness of God made he him" (Gen. v. 1), they have "In the likeness of the angel of God made he him;" and instead of "God went up from Arnon" (Gen. xvii. 23), they have "The angel of God went up from Abraham," and so on. The clearest proof that Abraham's God was a corporeal entity, and consequently in direct antagonism to the God that is "spirit," is found in the following well-known passage in Gen. xviii. 1-5.

"And the Lord appeared unto him by the oak of Mamre, as he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day; and he lifted up his eyes and looked, and lo, three men stood over against him; and when he saw them, he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself to the earth, and said, My lord, if now I have found favor in thy sight, as not sway, I pray thee, from thy servant, let now a little water be fetched, and wash your feet, and rest ye under the tree; and I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your heart; after that ye shall pass on; forasmuch as ye are come to thy servant. And they said, so, do, as thou hast said. And Abraham intended into the tent unto Sarah, and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes. And Abraham ran

unto the herd, and fetched a calf tender and good, and gave it unto the servant; and he hasted to dress it. And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree, and they did eat. And they said unto him, Where is Sarah thy wife? And he said, Behold, in the tent. And he said, I will certainly return unto thee when the season cometh round; and lo, Sarah thy wife shall have a son. And Sarah heard in the tent door which was behind him. Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and well stricken, in age; it had ceased to be with Sarah after the manner of women. And Sarah laughed within herself, saying, After I am waxed old shall I have pleasure, my lord being also? And the Lord said unto Abraham, Wherefore did Sarah laugh, saying, Shall I of a surety bear a child, which am old? Is any thing too hard for the Lord? At the set time I will return unto thee, when the son cometh round, and Sarah shall have a son. Then Sarah said, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. And he said, Nay; but thou didst laugh."

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Mr. Bright's condition still causes anxiety.

It is rumoured that the disease in the ear from which Emperor William is suffering shows no signs whatever of recovery, and growth inside is suspected.

The "Bombay Gazette's" London telegram says that Mr. Gladstone in a speech at Limehouse censured Lord Salisbury for using expressions which have given offence to many millions of fellow subjects in India; the public in England waited for an apology, as he believed the people of India waited for one; the people of India were in a condition most interesting to every man qualified to comprehend the large principles and responsibilities of English dominion, they are a people of awakening mind and desiring to enter more and more into public life of its own; our business is to foster and nourish that sentiment and avoid indignities of either indifference to their interesting work or contempt to their feelings; the contemptuous denunciation by the Prime Minister of England was not the way to increase the feeling of loyalty.

SUKAIM, December 17th. Detachments of one hundred and thirty sevens of the 20th Hussars, and three hundred rifles of the Welsh Regiment have arrived here to-day.

CANNOT BE CURED.

DISEASE WHICH BRING ABOUT FATAL RESULTS.

The class of chronic diseases is quite a large one, and is important from every point of view. It may prove interesting to investigate the question why certain affections continue for years, while the history of others is always compressed into a few days or weeks. That is to say, some are chronic from the start, while others are always acute, at other times chronic, and still others again half way between them.

The nature of the cause of a given disease has much to do with its duration. In the so-called essential fevers, such as a typhus, typhoid, relapsing and yellow fever, the cause is a minute vegetable organism that seems to attain its full development within a very short time, after which it produces its progeny and dies. There is no more chance of one of them becoming chronic than there is of raising several crops of oats or barley from once sowing the seed.

In a second class the cause, again a microscopic growth, may go on growing, multiplying and developing new crops almost indefinitely. Such are the malarial fever and all the affections classed among the miasmatic disorders.

Disease of the valves of the heart is not at all uncommon, and follows acute rheumatism, especially if it occurs in a child, with great frequency. The presence of a valvular disease of the heart is not by any means a sign that death must result from it in a year or a score of years. The amount of damage inflicted is not always indicated by the amount of abnormal sounds to be heard over the heart. The abnormal sounds (murmurs) may be very loud, and the disease which causes them be of no great moment, or the murmurs may scarcely be heard, while the damage may be of the greatest importance and lead to a speedy death. In the one case the muscular substance of the heart is able to make up for the damages presumably growing (hypertrophy) sufficiently to meet all demands made upon its strength; in the other, the ability to grow and increase in strength is soon exhausted. Then the blood accumulated faster than it can be sent away from the heart, and the cavities thereof become more and more weak and give way before the constantly increasing pressure—that is dilatation instead of hypertrophy. Enlargement of the heart by overgrowth of its muscular substance is always a conservative process, doing good and not to be interfered with, while dilatation of the heart from stretching of its cavities is always of evil currency.

A vast amount of suffering is due to the so-called chronic rheumatism. Instead of one there are probably several different diseases combined together under this name. They have all some characteristics in common, which doubtless occasion great suffering. Some cases of locomotive ataxy are for years supposed to be chronic rheumatism or neuritis, while large numbers of those enabling India to read her own thoughts and to discriminate between vain dreams and possible realities, and comprehend that which she really wants as distinguished from that which she neither needs nor wants, and which cannot be given her.

The Pioneer's London telegram states that it reported in St. Petersburg, that Persia has waived her objections to the appointment of a Russian Consul at Meshed. The Czar will accordingly appoint a representative forthwith.

POKOKO, December 16th. Bob Nga Kway was severely wounded by an informer and followed up and caught by Myook-Tan Pay, 14 miles from Pokoko.

CALCUTTA, 17th December. A Chittagong telegram announces a raid on the village of Pakuma in British territory by the son of Lukpukal against whom there was an expedition in 1872, since which no raids on the Cachar frontier had occurred. Twenty-two persons were killed including the Rance, thirteen heads were taken, and fifteen persons carried away captives to a village situated within four miles of the military frontier station Demangut, a party of the 9th Native Regiment has been sent in pursuit.

Mr. Tyrell Leath, a Bombay Barrister and late founder of Freemasonry in Western India, and founder of the Anthropological society, died at Heidelberg on the 10th instant.

Sudhobode Bhattacharjee has been convicted for the murder of his child wife, and sentenced to death.

BOMBAY, December 17th. Business makes slow progress in Parliament, the Ministers will have to lighten their reduced programme still more, the wheel and van tax, and employer's liability amendment bills, have already been gone over by the Board.

Some excitement was caused in the House of Commons by an attempt being made to swear an Irish member with a summons under the Crimes Act.

Paris has been full of rumour as to the intention of the French Government to arrest General Boulanger.

A Boulanger demonstration took place at Paris on Sunday.

At Monday's sitting of the French Chamber, Mr. Wilson appeared and took his seat for the first time for the last twelve months, whereupon the Republican majority passed a resolution to suspend the sitting as a protest against that member's presence; on the resumption of business M. Wilson remained, and was present again the following day.

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SUKAIM, December 17th. Detachments of one hundred and thirty sevens of the 20th Hussars, and three hundred rifles of the Welsh Regiment have arrived here to-day.

Major Drummond of the eleventh Bengal Lancers, and Captain Hogge of the fourteenth Sikhs, are appointed to lead the Punjabis Chiefs in reorganising their military forces. Major Creagh, of the Marwara Battalion, has also been promoted to Ulwar for the same purpose.

December 14th.

The following is the list of business before the Viceroy's Legislative Council to be held on the 21st inst.; it includes three Burma Bills, Rural Police, the appointment of a Financial Commissioner, and the Amendment of the Municipal Act of 1884.

The Chinese Amban is now at Phari, and has been informed that the sixteenth instant would be a convenient date for a meeting at Gaotong with Mr. Paul, who has gone up to meet him.

A conference of the Bi-Metallic league has been held, at which many members of the House of Commons, Agents of Colonies, and many representatives from commercial and farming centres were present. Mr. Chaplin said that the moment Bi-Metallic question was properly understood success must follow. It was, he said, a mission of league to enlighten the public report of the Currency Commission and have established the important fact that a stable ratio was perfectly possible. Mr. Samuel Smith read a paper, in which he gave instances of disastrous effects of the fall in value of silver upon commerce and farming. Mr. Houldsworth said that the evidence given before the Currency Commission had quite converted him, and he would do his utmost to promote the cause in Lancashire.

LONDON, December 14th.

The letter from Osman Digna to General Grenfell, contains details of the surrender of the Equatorial province to the Mahdistas, and the capture of Emin Pasha and a white traveller by Lado, the Dervish leader. Osman also encloses a letter from Lado, which gives the date of Emin's surrender as October 10th. A letter is also enclosed which was taken from the white traveller, and is apparently a copy of a letter which the Khedive gave to Stanley for Emin Pasha, in October 1887.

Mr. Cornwell, Conservative candidate has defeated Mr. Barker, Separatist candidate for Maidstone, by a majority of one hundred and eighty-five votes, in place of Major Ross, deceased member.

BOMBAY, December 15th.

Lord Dufferin sailed yesterday amidst demonstrations of loyal and sympathetic feelings of the inhabitants. Speaking at the banquet at the Victoria Club, Lord Dufferin said that he bade India over to his successor without a cloud on the horizon, for we may consider the Thibetan difficulty as settled, the Chinese Amban having arrived at Rinchang. With her princes and people contented, her finance, in spite of the Burmese, Sikkim and Black Mountain expedition, is in a state of equilibrium, unless it is the worship of fetishes prevalent in the family of Abraham's relatives. "It is certainly remarkable, says Greg, ("Cred of Christendom") that both Abraham and Isaac should insist upon their sons marrying into an idolatrous family, if they had really believed their own God to be the only one."

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**Commercial.**

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—161 per cent.  
premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 200 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Ts. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$22 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—172 per share, sales.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$165 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$79 per share, sellers.

Penak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Punjab and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$64 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Borner Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Songci Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd., 10 per cent. dis., nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/10  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/10  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/10  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/10

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/5  
ON INDIA, T. T. .... 2/23  
ON Demand ..... 2/23

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7/1  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/1

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. .... \$680  
(Allowance, Taels 4 to 32)

OLD MALWA, per picul. .... \$690  
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 32)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$580  
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ..... \$582  
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$593

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$575

NEW BANBAS, (without choice) per chest ..... \$578

NEW BANBAS, (bottom) per chest ..... \$570

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. .... \$550

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. .... \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. .... \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, with the English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 5th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China, S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wansang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo for this port, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Albany*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 29th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benlawers*, left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Postidon*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

The D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

*Glenavon*, British steamer, 1/35, J. Jacobs, 3rd Jan.—Shanghai 19th Nov., Sun. Canal 4th Dec., and Singapore 28th General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Thibet*, British steamer, 1/71, P. W. Case, 3rd Jan.—Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 27th General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

*Diamante*, British steamer, 5/14, G. Taylor, 4th Jan.—Amoy 3rd Jan., General—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Activ*, Danish steamer, for Haikow.  
*Stentor*, British steamer, for Amoy.  
*Metapeltis*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
*Glenavon*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Bengloe*, British steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

January 3, *Ningpo*, British ast., for Shanghai.  
January 4, *Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kuchinotzu.  
January 4, *Gleneagles*, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
January 4, *Glucksburg*, German steamer, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Glenavon*, str., from London, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Misses Smith, Field, and Davies, Mr. Dængerfeld, and 444 Chinese.  
Per *Thibet*, str., from Bombay, &c.—Rev. B. Bigano, P. de Maria, J. Martino, F. Specker, from Venice, and 64 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per *Melbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. Armstrong, Shulze, W. B. Jamieson, V. B. de Souza, J. Sims, F. Marcal, V. F. Senna, F. Senna, child and servant. For Kobe.—Mrs. Oshida, and Mr. Albert Breton, for Yokohama.—Major Theo Byrnes, Messrs. J. Naudin, C. Martin, and T. P. Ramsdell, from Marseilles for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Misses Cockerill, Osten, Messrs. Halbou, Roche, and Ferto, For Kobe.—Mrs. Barrioc and children, Messrs. Felix Marie and Dutton. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Favier, Feri, Takimoto, and Angelo Gerle.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Glenavon* reports that she left London on the 10th Nov., Suez Canal on the 4th ultimo, and Singapore on the 28th. From Singapore to lat. 7° north, had moderate monsoon and sea with rainy weather; thence to 18° north, had light winds and fine weather with smooth sea; thence to Ladrones had fresh head wind.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Singapore.—Per *Daphne*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenavon*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swallow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Hai- loon*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Freij*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras, *Calcutta*, and *Canton*.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Thibet*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

*Abysinia*, British steamer, 3,500, Geo. A. Lee, 12th Dec.—Vancouver 13th Nov., and Nagasaki 8th Dec., General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

*Activ*, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 2nd January,—Haiphong 30th Dec., and Holwoy 1st January, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

*Apennines*, German steamer, 1,475, Holmann, 2nd Jan.—Nagasaki 29th December, Coal—Wieland & Co.

*ASHINGTON*, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan.—Kuchinotzu 26th Dec., Coal.

*BORMIDA*, Italian steamer, 1,890, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan.—Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General—Carlowit & Co.

*CANTON*, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 25th Dec.—Swatow 24th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*DAPHNE*, German steamer, 1,395, F. Voss, 1st Jan.—Holwoy 26th December, General—

*DEVAWONGSE*, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 29th Dec.—Saigon 25th Dec., General—Soe Shing.

*FAMA*, British steamer, 117, A. Stapani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

*FIDELIO*, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 3rd Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., General—McLachera & Co.

*FEIRE*, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 30th Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec., General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

*GLENAGLES*, British steamer, 1,837, E. F. Park, and Jan.—New York 8th Nov., and Singapore 26th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*GLUCKSBURG*, German steamer, 916, Ad. Schulte, and Dec.—Singapore 23rd Dec., General—Man Moh.

*HALOOG*, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan.—Foochow 10th Dec., Amoy 1st January, and Swatow 2nd, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

*HAITAN*, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 30th Dec.—Foochow 29th Dec., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

*HAWAII*, British steamer, 1,420, T. P. W. Nesham, 30th Dec.—Singapore 26th Dec., General—R. H. Yonge.

*HUMBERT*, British steamer, 1,420, T. P. W. Nesham, 30th Dec.—Singapore 26th Dec., General—R. H. Yonge.

*IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE*, LA GRANDE MARQUE.

*FLensburg*, STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

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